

IX.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Scorpions brought by Emin Pasha from the inland parts of East Africa.* By R. I. POCKOCK, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

[Plate I. figs. 1 and 2.]

*Buthus Eminii*, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 2.)

*Colour.*—Trunk ochraceo-fuscous; keels of tergites and of cephalothorax black; the ocular tubercle and the antero-lateral regions of the cephalothorax infuscate; a fuscous patch on each side of the tergites. Legs and palpi ochraceous beneath, the upper surface of humerus and brachium and anterior surface of the legs feebly infuscate; tail ochraceous above, the inferior keels irregularly blackened; vesicle clear ochraceous, aculeus black in its second half.

*Cephalothorax* slightly wider than long, its anterior border very lightly concave; the anterior keels well developed, marked by smooth and rounded granules which anteriorly become lost amongst the similar though smaller granules which adorn the antero-lateral parts of the cephalothorax; ocular tubercle deeply cleft, very finely granular, the sides of it, which are continuous with the anterior keels, are granular in front and behind, smooth in the middle; sides of cephalothorax beset with larger and smaller granules; running obliquely backwards and inwards from the direction of the lateral eyes there are about three subparallel series of large granules; the posterior keels well developed, granular, short and parallel, their anterior ends not connected with the very feebly developed external median keels and separated by a slight interval from the internal median keels, which are strong and granular; the areas defined by the anterior and by the internal median and posterior keels beset with larger and smaller granules.

*Tergites.*—The first six furnished with three strongly granular keels, which in the posterior half of the body project somewhat beyond the margin of the plate; finely granular throughout and furnished in addition between the keels and especially at the sides with many coarse granules; the seventh tergite furnished like the preceding with fine and coarse granules; the lateral keels well developed, strongly granular, complete behind, united in front; the median prominence elongate, granular, and subcarinate.

*Sternites* mostly smooth, sparsely punctured and hairy; the first finely granular antero-laterally; the last more coarsely

granular at the sides, bearing four keels, the internal keels smooth, abbreviated in front, complete behind, the external granular and abbreviated in front and behind.

*Tail* powerful, parallel-sided, deeply excavated above; the anterior four segments furnished with ten granular keels, but the median lateral (supernumerary) keel becoming weaker posteriorly, is nearly obsolete on the fourth segment; the rest of the keels on these segments all well developed, complete and evenly granular throughout, the posterior granule only of the superior keels being the largest of the series and dentiform; the intercarinal spaces finely and closely granular; the upper surface of the first and second segments granular, the upper surface of the rest smooth; fifth segment excavated and smooth above, with compressed granular sides, the inferior lateral and median keels evenly granular throughout, the space between these keels coarsely and finely granular, the granules in the anterior half being arranged on each side in a distinct longitudinal series. *Vesicle* large and inflated, granular and hairy below; *aculeus* of average form.

*Palpi*.—*Humerus* thickly granular above, granular and tubercular in front, minutely granular beneath, hairy, especially in front, and furnished with the usual granular keels; *brachium* granular and granularly costate above, smooth and subcostate behind and beneath, granular and granularly costate in front; *manus* large, rounded, very finely and closely granular, hairy and somewhat deeply punctured, much wider than the brachium; *dactyli* short, not in contact at the base, each furnished with a lobe, the lobe on the movable dactylus being smaller than and fitting behind the lobe on the immovable dactylus.

*Legs* granular and carinate; *coxæ* smooth.

*Pectines* long, projecting beyond the fourth *coxæ*, furnished with 25 or 26 similar teeth.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 50; length of tail 30, of first segment 3, of second 4, of third 4.2, of fourth 5, of fifth 6, of vesicle 3.5; width of first segment 4, of third 4.2, of fifth (in front) 4, (behind) 3, of vesicle 3; cephalothorax, length 5.5, width 6; length of humerus 4.5; brachium, length 5, width 2.2; manus, width 3.3; length of "hand-back" 4, of movable dactylus 5.7.

A single male specimen taken on the south shore of Victoria Nyanza.

This interesting species belongs to the group of *Buthus* of which *hottentotta* is a good representative, and appears to lead from it to those constituting the subgenus *Prionurus*, of which *australis* is the type. Thus in the number and arma-

ture of the keels of the tail it closely resembles *hottentotta*, but the fifth segment of that organ is much more deeply excavated, and its sides are distinctly carinate, though not to such an extent as is seen in *australis*. Moreover, the manus is much larger than in *hottentotta* and the dactyli much shorter; in the form of these parts it calls to mind the male of *B. Philippsei*, Pocock, but with this species it cannot be confounded on account of the conformation of its caudal segments.

*Scorpio viatoris*, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 1.)

*Colour*.—Trunk above olivaceo-piceous, paler beneath; hands with reddish tinge; vesicle ochraceous; aculeus black in its hinder half.

*Cephalothorax* wider behind than long, with its anterior border deeply excised in the middle and denticulated at the sides; lateral depressed portions of cephalothorax finely and closely granular; the area behind the frontal lobes also finely granular, but very sparsely so; the rest of the upper surface smooth, bearing a few scattered setiferous pores; ocular tubercle cleft and situated just behind the middle of the cephalothorax.

*Tergites* granular, minutely and closely in front and at the sides, much more coarsely and less closely behind; the first six marked with a median smooth keel, the seventh with a sparsely granular median prominence, and one strongly granular keel on each side.

*Sternites* bisulcate in front, wholly smooth, all of them, but especially the last, furnished with a few setiferous pores.

*Tail* much less than four times as long as the cephalothorax; the first two segments slightly shorter than the cephalothorax; upper surface of tail almost wholly smooth; the superior and supero-lateral keels distinctly denticulate; the inferior keels on the first and second segments wholly smooth, on the third subdenticulate behind; on the fourth more denticulated than on the third, but less so than on the fifth; the median lateral keel present on the first segment, but much abbreviated anteriorly, represented on the second, third, and fourth segments by a few granules subserially arranged; the fifth segment furnished with seven denticulated keels; vesicle carinate and granular beneath; the aculeus somewhat abruptly curved in its posterior half.

*Palpi*.—*Humerus* smooth on its lower and upper surfaces, the latter defined behind and in front by a series of denticles and bearing two or three setiferous tubercles, its anterior

surface strongly dentate; *brachium* subcostate behind, smooth, but marked with setiferous pores; smooth beneath and furnished with many setiferous pores along the hinder margin; anterior surface finely granular and sparsely denticulate; *manus* narrow, equalling in width the superior ridge of the "hand-back," with lightly convex but distinctly dentate and hairy inner margin, scarcely produced posteriorly; the upper surface ornamented with a reticulated pattern formed by the anastomosis of low smooth ridges; above the superior ridge of the "hand-back" the surface is subcostate; inferior surface mostly smooth, coarsely but sparsely granular in front, with two smooth keels; *dactyli* granular, costate and hairy; the movable dactylus slightly longer than the hand.

*Legs*.—The femora of the fourth pair feebly granular in front; for the rest the legs are almost entirely smooth and not costate; *coxae*, especially of the anterior two pairs, punctured.

*Pectines* short, projecting as far as the end of the fourth *coxae*; furnished with fourteen teeth.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 100·5; length of cephalothorax 15, width 15·5; length of tail 49, of first segment 6·5, of second 7·5, of third 8·2, of fourth 9·5, of fifth 12, of vesicle 6·5, of aculeus 4·5; width of first caudal segment 6·5, of fifth 4·5, of vesicle 4·5; length of humerus 13·7; *brachium*, length 14·5, width 5·3; width of hand 11; length of "hand-back" 10·5, of movable finger 16·5.

A single male specimen without special locality.

In the reticulated sculpturing of the hands this species resembles *Sc. indicus* (Linn.); but it is of much more slender build, with longer palpi, thinner hands, and longer tail. In the form of its palpi it approaches the male of *Sc. fulvipes*; but in this species the upperside of the hand is coarsely granular and subcostate.

X.—On *Ebalia nux*, *Milne-Edwards*. By R. I. POCOCK.

My attention has just been called to a passage on p. 316 of the last number of the 'Journal of the Marine Biological Association,' in which I regret to see that Canon Norman has taken occasion to charge me by implication with lack of courtesy for not giving what he considers due acknowledgment to the name he applied to the above Crustacean; and since such an accusation is likely to carry weight from such a source and to leave a wrong impression on the minds of readers not